

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘executive officer’ has the meaning given the term in section 230.501(f) of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of this subsection; and

“(B) the term ‘veteran’ has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

“(2) SUBMISSION OF DISCLOSURE.—Each issuer required to file an annual report under subsection (a) shall disclose in any proxy statement and any information statement relating to the election of directors filed with the Commission the following:

“(A) Data, based on voluntary self-identification, on the racial, ethnic, and gender composition of—

“(i) the board of directors of the issuer;

“(ii) nominees for the board of directors of the issuer; and

“(iii) the executive officers of the issuer.

“(B) The status of any member of the board of directors of the issuer, any nominee for the board of directors of the issuer, or any executive officer of the issuer, based on voluntary self-identification, as a veteran.

“(C) Whether the board of directors of the issuer, or any committee of that board of directors, has, as of the date on which the issuer makes a disclosure under this paragraph, adopted any policy, plan, or strategy to promote racial, ethnic, and gender diversity among—

“(i) the board of directors of the issuer;

“(ii) nominees for the board of directors of the issuer; or

“(iii) the executive officers of the issuer.

“(3) ALTERNATIVE SUBMISSION.—In any 1-year period in which an issuer required to file an annual report under subsection (a) does not file with the Commission a proxy statement or an information statement relating to the election of directors, the issuer shall disclose the information required under paragraph (2) in the first annual report of issuer that the issuer submits to the Commission after the end of that 1-year period.

“(4) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and publish on the website of the Commission, a report that analyzes the information disclosed under paragraphs (2) and (3) and identifies any trends with respect to such information.

“(5) BEST PRACTICES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion of the Commission shall, not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, and every 3 years thereafter, publish best practices for compliance with this subsection.

“(B) COMMENTS.—The Director of the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion of the Commission may, pursuant to subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, solicit public comments related to the best practices published under subparagraph (A).”

(b) DIVERSITY ADVISORY GROUP.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this subsection:

(A) ADVISORY GROUP.—The term “Advisory Group” means the Diversity Advisory Group established under paragraph (2).

(B) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(C) ISSUER.—The term “issuer” has the meaning given the term in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Commission shall establish a Diversity Advisory Group, which shall be composed of representatives from—

(A) the Federal Government and State and local governments;

(B) academia; and

(C) the private sector.

(3) STUDY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Advisory Group shall—

(A) carry out a study that identifies strategies that can be used to increase gender, racial, and ethnic diversity among members of boards of directors of issuers; and

(B) not later than 270 days after the date on which the Advisory Group is established, submit to the Commission, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that—

(i) describes any findings from the study conducted under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) makes recommendations regarding strategies that issuers could use to increase gender, racial, and ethnic diversity among board members.

(4) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Advisory Group submits the report required under paragraph (3)(B), and annually thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that describes the status of gender, racial, and ethnic diversity among members of the boards of directors of issuers.

(5) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS.—The Commission shall make all reports of the Advisory Group available to issuers and the public, including on the website of the Commission.

(6) INAPPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply with respect to the Advisory Group or the activities of the Advisory Group.

SA 4197. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CATCH-UP PAYMENTS.

Section 404(d)(4)(C) of the Justice for United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act (34 U.S.C. 20144(d)(4)(C)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) FUNDING.—

“(I) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subparagraph, to remain available until expended.

“(II) LIMITATION.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to subclause (I) may not be used for a purpose other than to make lump sum catch-up payments under this subparagraph.”.

SA 4198. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. KEN-

NEDY, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE ____ —JUDICIAL SECURITY AND PRIVACY

SEC. ____ 01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Daniel Aderl Judicial Security and Privacy Act of 2021”.

SEC. ____ 02. PURPOSE; RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to improve the safety and security of Federal judges, including senior, recalled, or retired Federal judges, and their immediate family, to ensure Federal judges are able to administer justice fairly without fear of personal reprisal from individuals affected by the decisions they make in the course of carrying out their public duties.

(b) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title shall be construed—

(A) to prohibit, restrain, or limit—

(i) the lawful investigation or reporting by the press of any unlawful activity or misconduct alleged to have been committed by an at-risk individual or their immediate family; or

(ii) the reporting on an at-risk individual or their immediate family regarding matters of public concern;

(B) to impair access to decisions and opinions from a Federal judge in the course of carrying out their public functions; or

(C) to limit the publication or transfer of personally identifiable information that the at-risk individual or their immediate family member voluntarily publishes on the internet after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PROTECTION OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—This title shall be broadly construed to favor the protection of the personally identifiable information of at-risk individuals and their immediate family.

SEC. ____ 03. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Members of the Federal judiciary perform the important function of interpreting our Constitution and administering justice in a fair and impartial manner.

(2) In recent years, partially as a result of the rise in the use of social media and online access to information, members of the Federal judiciary have been exposed to an increased number of personal threats in connection to their role. The ease of access to free or inexpensive sources of personally identifiable information has considerably lowered the effort required for malicious actors to discover where individuals live, where they spend leisure hours, and to find information about their family members. Such threats have included calling a judge a traitor with references to mass shootings and serial killings, calling for an “angry mob” to gather outside a judge’s home and, in reference to a United States courts of appeals judge, stating how easy it would be to “get them.”

(3) Between 2015 and 2019, threats and other inappropriate communications against Federal judges and other judiciary personnel increased from 926 in 2015 to approximately 4,449 in 2019.

(4) Over the past decade, several members of the Federal judiciary have experienced acts of violence against themselves or a family member in connection to their Federal judiciary role, including the murder of the family of United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois Joan Lefkow in 2005.

(5) On Sunday July 19, 2020, an assailant went to the home of Esther Salas, a judge for the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, impersonating a package delivery driver, opening fire upon arrival, and killing Daniel Anderl, the 20-year-old only son of Judge Salas, and seriously wounding Mark Anderl, her husband.

(6) In the aftermath of the recent tragedy that occurred to Judge Salas and in response to the continuous rise of threats against members of the Federal judiciary, there is an immediate need for enhanced security procedures and increased availability of tools to protect Federal judges and their families.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **AT-RISK INDIVIDUAL.**—The term “at-risk individual” means—

(A) a Federal judge; or

(B) a senior, recalled, or retired Federal judge

(2) **DATA BROKER.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “data broker” means a business or commercial entity when it is engaged in collecting, assembling, or maintaining personal information concerning an individual who is not a customer, client, or an employee of that entity in order to sell the information or otherwise profit from providing third party access to the information.

(B) **EXCLUSION.**—The following activities conducted by a business or commercial entity, and the collection and sale or licensing of personally identifiable information incidental to conducting these activities do not qualify the entity as a data broker:

(i) Engaging in reporting, newsgathering, speaking, or other activities intended to inform the public on matters of public interest or public concern.

(ii) Providing 411 directory assistance or directory information services, including name, address, and telephone number, on behalf of or as a function of a telecommunications carrier.

(iii) Utilizing personal information internally, providing access to businesses under common ownership or affiliated by corporate control, or selling or providing data for a transaction or service requested by or concerning the individual whose personal information is being transferred.

(iv) Providing publicly available information via real-time or near-real-time alert services for health or safety purposes.

(v) A consumer reporting agency to the extent that it is covered by the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.).

(vi) A financial institution to the extent that it is covered by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (Public Law 106-102) and implementing regulations.

(vii) An entity to the extent that it is covered by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (Public Law 104-191).

(3) **FEDERAL JUDGE.**—The term “Federal judge” means—

(A) a justice or judge of the United States, as those terms are defined in section 451 of title 28, United States Code;

(B) a bankruptcy judge appointed under section 152 of title 28, United States Code;

(C) a United States magistrate judge appointed under section 631 of title 28, United States Code;

(D) a judge confirmed by the United States Senate and empowered by statute in any commonwealth, territory, or possession to perform the duties of a Federal judge; and

(E) a judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims appointed under section 171 of title 28, United States Code.

(4) **GOVERNMENT AGENCY.**—The term “Government agency” means any department enumerated in section 1 of title 5 of the United States Code, independent establishment, commission, administration, authority, board or bureau of the United States or any corporation in which the United States has a proprietary interest. The term includes all such institutions, offices, and any other bodies politic and corporate of the United States Government created by the constitution or statute, whether in the executive, judicial, or legislative branch; all units and corporate outgrowths created by Executive order of the President or any constitutional officer, by the Supreme Court of the United States, or by resolution of the United States Congress.

(5) **IMMEDIATE FAMILY.**—The term “immediate family” means a spouse, child, parent, or any other familial relative of an at-risk individual whose permanent residence is the same as the at-risk individual.

(6) **PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.**—The term “personally identifiable information” means—

(A) a home address, including primary residence or secondary residences;

(B) a home or personal mobile telephone number, or the direct telephone number of a government-issued cell phone or private extension in the chambers of an at-risk individual;

(C) a personal email address;

(D) the social security number, driver’s license number, or home address displayed on voter registration information;

(E) a bank account or credit or debit card information;

(F) home or other address displayed on property tax records or held by a Federal, State, or local government agency of an at-risk individual, including a secondary residence and any investment property at which an at-risk individual resides for part of a year;

(G) license plate number or home address displayed on vehicle registration information;

(H) identification of children of an at-risk individual under the age of 18;

(I) full date of birth;

(J) a photograph of any vehicle that legibly displays the license plate or a photograph of a residence that legibly displays the residence address;

(K) the name and address of a school or day care facility attended by immediate family; or

(L) the name and address of an employer of immediate family.

(7) **SOCIAL MEDIA.**—The term “social media” means any online electronic medium, a live-chat system, or an electronic dating service—

(A) that primarily serves as a medium for users to interact with content generated by other third-party users of the medium;

(B) that enables users to create accounts or profiles specific to the medium or to import profiles from another medium; and

(C) that enables one or more users to generate content that can be viewed by other third-party users of the medium.

(8) **TRANSFER.**—The term “transfer” means to sell, license, trade, or exchange for consideration the personally identifiable informa-

tion of an at-risk individual or immediate family.

SEC. 5. PROTECTING PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION IN PUBLIC RECORDS.

(a) **GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each at-risk individual may—

(A) file written notice of the status of the individual as an at-risk individual, for themselves and immediate family, to each Government agency; and

(B) ask each Government agency described in subparagraph (A) to mark as private their personally identifiable information and that of their immediate family.

(2) **NO PUBLIC POSTING.**—Government agencies shall not publicly post or display publicly available content that includes personally identifiable information of an at-risk individual or immediate family. Government agencies, upon receipt of a written request in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(A) of this section, shall remove the personally identifiable information of the at-risk individual or immediate family from publicly available content within 72 hours.

(3) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Nothing in this section shall prohibit a government agency from providing access to records containing judges’ personally identifiable information to a third party if the third party possesses a signed release from the judge or a court order, the entity is already subject to the requirements of title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.), or the third party executes a confidentiality agreement with the government agency.

(b) **STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**—

(1) **GRANT PROGRAM TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION OF AT-RISK INDIVIDUALS OR IMMEDIATE FAMILY.**—

(A) **AUTHORIZATION.**—The Attorney General shall make grants to prevent the release of personally identifiable information of at-risk individuals and immediate family (in this subsection referred to as “judges’ personally identifiable information”) to the detriment of such individuals or their families to an entity that—

(i) is—

(I) a State or unit of local government (as such terms are defined in section 901 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10251)); or

(II) an agency of a State or unit of local government; and

(ii) operates a State or local database or registry that contains personally identifiable information.

(B) **APPLICATION.**—An eligible entity seeking a grant under this section shall submit to the Attorney General an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to provide grants to entities described in paragraph (1) to create or expand programs designed to protect judges’ personally identifiable information, including through—

(A) the creation of programs to redact or remove judges’ personally identifiable information, upon the request of an at-risk individual, from public records in state agencies; these efforts may include but are not limited to hiring a third party to redact or remove judges’ personally identifiable information from public records;

(B) the expansion of existing programs that the State may have enacted in an effort to protect judges’ personally identifiable information;

(C) the development or improvement of protocols, procedures, and policies to prevent

the release of judges' personally identifiable information;

(D) the defrayment of costs of modifying or improving existing databases and registries to ensure that judges' personally identifiable information is protected from release; and

(E) the development of confidential opt out systems that will enable at-risk individuals to make a single request to keep judges' personally identifiable information out of multiple databases or registries.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and biennially thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives an annual report that includes—

(i) a detailed amount spent by States and local governments on protection of judges' personally identifiable information; and

(ii) where the judges' personally identifiable information was found.

(B) STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—States and local governments that receive funds under this section shall submit to the Comptroller General a report on data described in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) to be included in the report required under that subparagraph.

(C) DATA BROKERS AND OTHER BUSINESSES.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—

(A) DATA BROKERS.—It shall be unlawful for a data broker to knowingly sell, license, trade for consideration, or purchase personally identifiable information of an at-risk individual or immediate family.

(B) OTHER BUSINESSES.—No person, business, or association shall publicly post or publicly display on the internet personally identifiable information of an at-risk individual or immediate family if the at-risk individual has made a written request of that person, business, or association to not disclose the personally identifiable information of the at-risk individual or immediate family.

(C) EXCEPTIONS.—The restriction in subparagraph (B) shall not apply to—

(i) the display on the internet of the personally identifiable information of an at-risk individual or immediate family if the information is relevant to and displayed as part of a news story, commentary, editorial, or other speech on a matter of public concern;

(ii) personally identifiable information that the at-risk individual voluntarily publishes on the internet after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(iii) personally identifiable information received from a Federal Government source (or from an employee or agent of the Federal Government).

(2) REQUIRED CONDUCT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After a person, business, or association has received a written request from an at-risk individual to protect personally identifiable information of the at-risk individual or immediate family, that person, business, or association shall—

(i) remove within 72 hours the personally identifiable information from the internet and ensure that the information is not made available on any website or subsidiary website controlled by that person, business, or association; and

(ii) ensure that the personally identifiable information of the at-risk individual or immediate family is not made available on any website or subsidiary website controlled by that person, business, or association.

(B) TRANSFER.—After receiving an at-risk individual's written request, no person, business, or association shall transfer the personally identifiable information of the at-

risk individual or immediate family to any other person, business, or association through any medium, except where the at-risk individual's or immediate family member's personally identifiable information is relevant to and displayed as part of a news story, commentary, editorial, or other speech on a matter of public concern. The restriction on transfer shall also not apply to personally identifiable information that the at-risk individual or immediate family voluntarily publishes on the internet after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon written request of the at-risk individual, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized to make any notice or request required or authorized by this section on behalf of the at-risk individual. The Director may delegate this authority under section 602(d) of title 28, United States Code. Any notice or request made under this subsection shall be deemed to have been made by the at-risk individual and compliant with the notice and request requirements of this section.

(2) LIST.—In lieu of individual notices or requests, the Director may provide government agencies, State and local governments, data brokers, persons, businesses, or associations with a list of at-risk individuals and their immediate family for the purpose of maintaining compliance with this section. Such list shall be deemed to comply with individual notice and request requirements of this section.

(e) REDRESS AND PENALTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An at-risk individual or immediate family member whose personally identifiable information is made public as a result of a violation of this title may bring an action seeking injunctive or declaratory relief in any court of competent jurisdiction. If the court grants injunctive or declaratory relief, the person, business, or association responsible for the violation shall be required to pay the at-risk individual's or immediate family member's costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

(2) PENALTIES AND DAMAGES.—Upon a knowing and willful violation of any order granting injunctive or declarative relief obtained pursuant to this subsection, the court issuing such order may—

(A) if the violator is a public entity, impose a fine not exceeding \$4,000 and require the payment of court costs and reasonable attorney's fees;

(B) if the violator is a person, business, association, or private agency, award damages to the affected at-risk individual or immediate family in an amount up to a maximum of 3 times the actual damages, but not less than \$10,000, and require the payment of court costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

SEC. 66. TRAINING AND EDUCATION.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Federal judiciary such sums as may be necessary for biannual judicial security training for active, senior, or recalled Federal judges and their immediate family, including—

(1) best practices for using social media and other forms of online engagement and for maintaining online privacy;

(2) home security program and maintenance;

(3) understanding removal programs and requirements for personally identifiable information;

(4) any other judicial security training that the United States Marshals Services and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts determines is relevant.

SEC. 67. VULNERABILITY MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) VULNERABILITY MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY.—The Federal judiciary is authorized to perform all necessary functions consistent with the provisions of this title, and to support existing threat management capabilities within the United States Marshals Service and other relevant Federal law enforcement and security agencies. Such functions may include—

(A) monitor the protection of at-risk individuals and judiciary assets;

(B) manage the monitoring of websites for personally identifiable information of at-risk individuals or immediate family and remove or limit the publication of such information; and

(C) receive, review, and analyze complaints by at-risk individuals of threats, whether direct or indirect, and report to law enforcement partners.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 604(a) of title 28, United States Code is amended—

(A) in paragraph (23), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (24) as paragraph (25);

(C) by inserting after paragraph 23 the following:

“(24) Establish and administer a vulnerability management program in the judicial branch; and”.

(b) EXPANSION OF CAPABILITIES OF OFFICE OF PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to the United States Marshals Service to expand the current capabilities of the Office of Protective Intelligence of the Judicial Security Division to increase the workforce of the Office of Protective Intelligence to include additional intelligence analysts, United States deputy marshals, and any other relevant personnel to ensure that the Office of Protective Intelligence is ready and able to perform all necessary functions, consistent with the provisions of this title, in order to anticipate and deter threats to the judiciary, including—

(1) assigning personnel to State and major urban area fusion and intelligence centers for the specific purpose of identifying potential threats against the judiciary, and coordination of responses to potential threats.

(2) expanding the use of investigative analysts, physical security specialists, and intelligence analysts at the 94 judicial districts and territories to enhance the management of local and distant threats and investigations; and

(3) increasing the number of United States Marshal Service personnel for the protection of the judicial function and assigned to protective operations and details for the judiciary.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department of Justice, in consultation with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on the security of Federal judges arising from the Federal prosecutions and civil litigation.

(2) DESCRIPTION.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall describe—

(A) the number and nature of threats and assaults against at-risk individuals handling prosecutions and other matters described in paragraph (1) and the reporting requirements and methods;

(B) the security measures that are in place to protect the at-risk individuals handling prosecutions described in paragraph (1), including threat assessments, response procedures, availability of security systems and other devices, firearms licensing such as

deputations, and other measures designed to protect the at-risk individuals and immediate family of an at-risk individual; and

(C) for each requirement, measure, or policy described in subparagraphs (A) and (B), when the requirement, measure, or policy was developed and who was responsible for developing and implementing the requirement, measure, or policy.

SEC. 108. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this title or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this title and the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 109. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title shall take effect upon the date of enactment of this Act, except for subsections (b)(1), (c), and (e) of section 105, which shall take effect on the date that is 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 4199. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1064. COMPTROLLER GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY AND NUTRITION OF FOOD AVAILABLE AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) **ASSESSMENT.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an assessment of the quality and nutrition of food available at military installations for members of the Armed Forces.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The assessment required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the extent to which data is being collected on the nutritional food options available at military installations for members of the Armed Forces, including the fat, sodium, and fiber content of hot line foods.

(2) An assessment of the extent to which the Department of Defense has evaluated whether the nutritional food options described in paragraph (1) meet or exceed the daily nutrition standards for adults set forth by the Department of Agriculture.

(3) A description of how the Secretary integrates and coordinates nutrition recommendations, policies, and pertinent information through the Interagency Committee on Human Nutrition Research.

(4) A description of how the Secretary gathers input on the quality of food service options provided to members of the Armed Forces.

(5) An assessment of how the Department of Defense tracks the attitudes and perceptions of members of the Armed Forces on the quality of food service operations at military installations in terms of availability during irregular hours, accessibility, portion, price, and quality.

(6) An assessment of access by members of the Armed Forces to high-quality food options on military installations, such as availability of food outside typical meal times or options for members not located in close proximity to dining facilities at a military installation.

(7) Such recommendations as the Comptroller General may have to address any findings related to the quality and availability of food options provided to members of the Armed Forces by the Department of Defense.

(c) **BRIEFING AND REPORT.**—

(1) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the status of the assessment conducted under subsection (a).

(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the briefing under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the assessment conducted under subsection (a).

SA 4200. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1064. UPDATED REVIEW AND ENHANCEMENT OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES FOR USING AIR FORCE AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD MODULAR AIRBORNE FIRE-FIGHTING SYSTEMS AND OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ASSETS TO FIGHT WILDFIRES.

Section 1058 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136; 31 U.S.C. 1535 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) **UPDATED REVIEW AND ENHANCEMENT.**—

(1) Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, the Director shall submit to Congress a report—

“(A) containing the results of a second review conducted under subsection (a) and a second determination made under subsection (b); and

“(B) based on such second determination, describing the new modifications proposed to be made to existing authorities under subsection (c) or (d), including whether there is a need for legislative changes to further improve the procedures for using Department of Defense assets to fight wildfires.

“(2) The new modifications described in paragraph (1)(B) shall not take effect until the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the report is submitted to Congress under this subsection.”.

SA 4201. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1064. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING PRIORITIZATION OF BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT FUNDING FOR UNSERVED AREAS.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) deploying high-speed broadband service in rural areas of the United States is one of the highest infrastructure priorities; and

(2) any funds spent to deploy broadband service across the United States must first address building out broadband infrastructure in unserved areas, which are areas where no household has access to fixed, terrestrial broadband service that is consistently delivered with a speed of not less than 25 megabits per second for downloads and 3 megabits per second for uploads.

SA 4202. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2815. PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION ON PERFORMANCE METRICS AND USE OF INCENTIVE FEES FOR PRIVATIZED MILITARY HOUSING.

Section 2891c(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “make available, upon request of a tenant, at the applicable installation housing office” and inserting “publish, on a publicly accessible website,”.

SA 4203. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1054. REPORT ON IMPACT OF OPERATION ALLIES WELCOME ON THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the impacts of the Afghan resettlement mission, Operation Allies Welcome, on the National Guard. The report shall assess—

(1) the impacts of the mission on readiness, training, maintenance and equipment, and the ability of the National Guard to support duties under title 10 and title 32, United States Code;

(2) costs incurred by the National Guard in support of the mission; and

(3) and any other matters the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

SA 4204. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr.